

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY ONE writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY TO THE UNITED STATES.

We have often looked over the pages of our agricultural journals to find interesting matters of information about poultry, but generally in vain. There is very little said or written on this subject, which is really becoming one of great national importance. The value of the poultry in the United States in 1840, was estimated at over \$12,000,000. The great improvement in quality and augmentation in numbers realized within the last fifteen years, must carry it considerably beyond \$25,000,000 at the present time. It is much to be regretted that our modern Solons at Washington, did not think the subject worthy of any attention in taking the last or any preceding census and statistics, as we are quite certain the aggregate value in 1850, must nearly equal that of sheep. We take this early opportunity of suggesting this item for the next census, and trust our future members of Congress, and our then Executive may afford us all necessary data on this interesting head in 1860.

Yet the estimate we make, however large it may seem to the uninitiated, represents but a small part of their annual value. Nothing else that breathes in the service of man has such power of self-multiplication or productiveness as fowls. A choice young hen has been known to lay over 200 eggs in a year, and nearly all hens, with proper selection, attention, &c., may be young and choice. This is more than four times the value of the bird, and after deducting economical feed and attention, is more than double her value that may be realized per annum, in nett profit. Will any of our political economists please to indicate in what branch of rural or other industry an equal return can be made for capital and labor.

Nor does this represent the full value of our poultry. It is neither the capitalist nor most intelligent of our population, (who least need these large returns,) that generally reap the benefit of them. Happily for the poor and ignorant, this is just the kind of domestic stock which any of them can buy, and feed, and rear, however humble their mental capacity and pecuniary means may be. The young, the feeble, the halt, and the

invalid, can look after the poultry yard as well as the strongest, and some of the most successful of the devotees to this object, have been those whose physical disabilities have prevented their employment in more important avocations.

Great advantage follows the general rearing of poultry in another respect. The hen and duck are omnivorous, and to a great extent also are the turkey and the goose. Every species of grain, edible grass and vegetable; flesh, fish, insect, and garbage are greedily devoured by the whole tribe of domestic bipeds. The pig, gourmand and cosmopolite as he is, is not more indiscriminate in his food than the subjects of our notice. What is every where produced, in every body's way, and if not removed, would become offensive and injurious to the whole community, are by these incessant foragers, picked up, and at once converted into nutritious flesh, or wholesome eggs. And more than this, like the feathered tenants of the trees, they are often of incalculable service in thinning off or exterminating the insect pests of the farm and garden. Thus, what may become to the growing crop a most destructive brood of insects, may be transferred into a wholesome, useful, merchantable article. What myriads of grasshoppers are annually devoured by clutches of young turkeys, and how many acres of grass, oats, &c., are saved to the farmer by these and his other fowls. A friend informs us that his chickens, which are kept among his meadows during the summer, on an average of seasons, do him much more benefit to his crops by the destruction of insects, than the entire cost of their feed and attention.

Some look with regret upon the recent poultry mania, which originated in New-England, where most of our new notions are hatched. But we regard it as a downright blessing to the country. It has set people to thinking, to comparing, and finally to importing; and we have thereby greatly improved the quality of our poultry, and advantageously and largely augmented their numbers—the direct and inevitable consequence of this excitement.

Others equally object to the importation of the larger breeds of fowls, the Asiatics, with their stalwart forms and awkward gait. Though no favorites of ours, in their most enlarged and ungainly proportions, we still differ, even in this, from objectors. We have no doubt they are destined to work a decided improvement in many poultry yards.

They are great layers. The experience of nearly all who have tried them is unanimous in this. They begin to lay early, when five and a half to eight months old, and lay pretty steadily ever afterwards. The breeders generally agree, that they and the cross breeds are the only fowls to be relied on for winter eggs. These are also alleged to be particularly rich, and one friend assures us that two Shanghai eggs are worth three of the Black Spanish, though the latter are the largest. Their flesh, too, is fine in the chickens, and it is not good in any other family of older fowls, unless Capons. They require a good deal to fill their crops, 'tis true, but it is not always the largest bodies that require the most food; on the contrary, the fattest men frequently are the smallest eaters; and we all know that the Short Horn cattle, the Leicester sheep, and the Suffolk and China pigs yield a good deal more flesh for the food consumed than smaller sizes of the unimproved animals.

There is a physical organization that determines for a particular style of animal life, (whether it be individuals or classes of animals and birds,) what is the relative proportion of the food consumed, they will retain in their carcass. The wolf, the catamount, the weasel; the eagle, the owl and the crane, each make a poor return in flesh for the food they devour, however large the quantity, or rich the quality; and contrasted with the useful quadruped and biped, they show the wonderful difference in nutritive, assimilating powers. We claim no superiority in the fattening powers of the Asiatic fowls, we barely concede the possibility of it, but are willing to yield credence to well tested, long-tried, reliable experiments, when properly presented. But this much we do know, that they are no flyers, indifferent walkers, and when fully supplied with food, are disposed to sit quietly on their haunches and chew their cuds in dignified ease, not caring to busy themselves in the adjoining fields and gardens, hen-hussying about, gadding and tattling among their neighbors. They are certainly domestic birds, whatever else may be said against them; and to this trait of character, in an eminent degree, is attached thrift and economical feeding. We believe they may be bred to smaller size and greatly improved form, and some species thus improved we have seen, that would do credit to any poultry yard.

So, too, of the games, which have been almost entirely discarded from our economi-

cal yards. The larger breeds, of compact forms, and short legs, full body, &c., are sometimes found to be essential in restoring character and giving tone and stamina to the ailing or effete birds of other choice breeds. The whole subject of crossing fowls is one of great interest and importance, and may challenge the attention of the most intelligent and discerning.

There is another important matter connected with this poultry subject, not to be estimated by dollars and cents, but of far more consequence than either. It is the social and moral influence they exert, especially on the junior members of our families. The flower and vegetable gardens, the ornamental lawns and useful fields are all attractive, with their varied products of beauty and utility; yet they fail to enlist that sympathy and feeling which attractive animal life affords. How very much more of interest the pet horse, or cow, or lamb excites among the little ones, or even among the seniors, than the choicest among the trees, or shrubs, or flowers. And as we descend in the scale of size to certain limits, we intensify the interest of our children in the domestic pets. The tenants of our poultry yards, with their youngling broods are, of all other things, what earliest catch, and rivet their attention, and determine their devotion to rural life. By thus withdrawing their thoughts from frivolous games, vicious sports, and indulgences, or idle, worthless habits, a great point is gained toward developing and maturing the future useful member of society. Comparatively few who have not the advantage of an extended farm, can indulge in the luxury of improved flocks and extensive herds; but almost every one, not closely hemmed in by the brick walls of a city, can gratify their own taste, and excite that of their children, by keeping a few choice fowls. They are far preferable to the usual pets—dogs, cats, and singing birds; there is less danger from disease from them, much more variety, more scope for ingenuity in rearing and attending, and we need not add on which side the profit is likely to be. If for no other reason then, than to interest the children in a useful, attractive pursuit, we would say to any person who has the room, by all means keep some select poultry.

We shall not pursue this subject further at this time, and our sole motive now has been to invite attention and correspondence from experienced and observing breeders, as to the best variety, mode of feeding, rearing, &c. Let every person express his preferences, if he will give but a substantial reason for them. We ask for the fullest discussion consistent with the capacity of our pages, only let it be sensible and to the point. We shall cheapen beef, mutton, and pork, and largely too, by giving every family a fine flock of poultry, to which he can resort when necessary, instead of depending solely on the butchers, when they choose to put up choice pieces to 18 and 25 cents per pound. This result has already been measurably felt the past two seasons, as is shown by the incredible quantity of poultry forwarded by railroad to the Atlantic markets,

whenever the temperature admitted of their transmission. We hope to see this field of enterprise extended, till all who have the means for doing so, can participate in the luxury and profit of a choice and varied poultry yard.

A WEEK AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

[An intelligent subscriber, residing a few miles from the city—a lover of fine poultry withal—chanced to have leisure to spend most of the past week at the National Poultry Show, and he furnishes us with the following notes of his observations. As he was not an interested exhibitor, we freely give place to his communication.]

For the American Agriculturist.

To the lover and fancier of poultry, the past week has been one of great interest. The collection of fowls was much larger than that of the last year, and a great improvement was observable in many of the choice breeds. The Shanghai, in particular, has been greatly benefitted by his change of country and home. He is gradually exchanging his mammoth height and lank proportions for a size and form more comely, and is becoming a greater favorite with amateurs and breeders.

The ornamental fowls exhibited, comprising the Golden and Silver Polands, the Bolton Greys, Black Spanish, &c., were of very great beauty. The Society have reason to feel greatly encouraged in their efforts for promoting domestic breeds of poultry. The list of premiums offered was large, and was generously responded to by exhibitors from all sections of the country.

The task of the judges the present year was very difficult, as the number of some varieties was so great and of such equal excellency, as to greatly embarrass their decision. In other instances, valuable fowls were presented in such inaccessible coops, that the committee could not give them a proper examination. In this latter particular, it is to be hoped a great improvement will be noticed in future exhibitions.

During the past year I have given considerable attention to choice breeds of poultry, and I must confess that I have been greatly troubled to learn where the best varieties could be obtained. Each dealer regards his own as the choice stock. But when the best selections from each are presented in one exhibition, their qualities can be contrasted, and the fancier judge for himself.

It is no more difficult for the farmer to possess himself of and to raise the pure breeds, than it is to rear the ordinary dunghill fowl; and when their merits are contrasted, the latter are rapidly supplanted by the former.

At the recent exhibition the different varieties of the Shanghai predominated largely. The principal exhibitors of this class were: Richard McCormick, Jr., of Woodhaven, L. I.; Stephen S. Berdan, of Paramus, N. J.; Sherman Smith, of Port Chester, N. Y.; M. M. Kinney, of Cedar Hill, Albany Co.; R. H. Avery, of Wampsville, Madison Co., N. Y.; and H. Johnson, of Paterson, N. J.

The premiums for White Shanghai, were awarded to R. C. McCormick, Jr., and S. S. Berdan. On Grey Shanghai, to Mr. Berdan, Mr. Kinney, and Mr. S. Smith. On Buff Shanghai, to Mr. Smith, and Mr. Jas. Sherwood of Norwalk, Conn. On Black Shanghai, the first premium was awarded to Mr. E. E. Platt, of Albany. They were not only mammoth in size, but of very great beauty.

Mr. Stephen S. Berdan, of Paramus, N. J., exhibited beautiful specimens of Golden and

Silver and Black Polands, Bolton Greys, Black Spanish, White and Grey Shanghais, Hong Kongs, &c. He received a large number of premiums, and also an additional premium of \$25 for his collection.

Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., of Woodhaven, Queens Co., presented the largest variety on exhibition, comprising, among others, very choice and pure breeds of the various Shanghais, White Dorkings, Silver Polands, African and Seabright Bantams, White China Geese, Muscovy and Aylesbury Ducks, &c., on the greater proportion of which he received premiums, and in addition \$50 for the largest variety. Mr. McCormick is much of a fancier, and is at present traveling in the East, and during the coming season will import many varieties of pure breeds.

Mr. Sherman Smith, of Port Chester, N. Y., exhibited a large variety of African and Bremen Geese, Cayuga Black Ducks, Black Spanish Game Fowls, of recent importation; Dominique Shanghais, of great size and beauty; White, Grey and Black Shanghais, &c. In most of the above, Mr. S. swept the premium list.

This notice would be incomplete if I omitted the turkeys of Mr. R. H. Avery, of Wampsville, Madison Co. They are a cross of the wild and domestic, and beyond competition. The largest weighed 33 pounds, and several others about 30 pounds. Their plumage almost vied with the peacock. Such turkeys would ornament the palace-yard of a Queen. His stock received first and second premiums. Mr. A.'s stock was not confined alone to turkeys; he had on exhibition a large variety of Shanghais, of different breeds, several kinds of ducks, Bantams, &c., to most of which premiums were awarded.

It can not be expected in this notice that I should speak of every fowl on exhibition. Many single coops were presented, which are deserving of notice, if your space would permit. Mr. J. G. Caldwell, of Newtown, L. I., had on exhibition a trio of superior Golden Polands, bred from imported stock, to which were awarded a premium.

I have only sought to call attention to the larger collection, without wishing in the least to detract from the merit of the lesser exhibitors.

Perhaps in this connection I should speak of the rabbits, presented by Mr. Wm. Robe-dee, of Brooklyn. They were of the Madagascar species, and truly beautiful. They were of all colors, and as docile as kittens. A pair would be an ornament to any yard. Mr. R. has for many years given his attention to this branch of quadruped poultry, and has attained to great perfection. W.

To the above notice by our correspondent we would add the large and meritorious exhibition of fancy pigeons, which presented a beautiful sight. They were of great variety—Carriers, Tumblers, Pouters, Ruffles, &c., and mostly bred to a feather.

There were a good many fancy birds also, such as the pretty Mandarin, Wood, and other ducks; foreign fancy geese; choice peacocks; English pheasants, &c. There was also quite a display of Canary birds; three American eagles, with wings measuring eight feet from tip to tip, and truly noble specimens of our American ornithology.

FLORIDA LEMONS.—The Jacksonville News has been shown a lemon grown upon the banks of the St. John's river, which measured eleven and a half inches in circumference. Among quite a large lot there were few less than nine inches in circumference.

For the American Agriculturist.

POTATO ROT IN MAINE FORTY YEARS AGO.

Messrs. Editors: Since the potato rot has prevailed so extensively wherever this most important vegetable is cultivated, it has often occurred to me to give an account of a similar disease, which was well known in parts of the State of Maine, say from about 1815 to 1820 or 1825. It may be that descriptions of it have been given by others, but I have not met with them.

The writer was then a boy, and worked on a farm in Bristol, which is situated on the sea coast, in the south part of Lincoln Co. The description is entirely from recollection.

The farmers there, at that time, planted their potatoes almost exclusively in hills, like Indian corn; and it was characteristic of the disease which prevailed there, that it would attack separate hills in all parts of a field, thus indicating, as many at the time supposed, that it originated in the planted tubers. Its ravages were much less destructive than those of the modern disease, as it seldom affected more than a tenth, or perhaps an eighth part of a whole field; and never appeared in the tubers after their removal from the ground. Sometimes a part of the vines in a hill would be attacked, while the other part would remain healthy; and the disease never seemed to be communicated from one hill to another.

Sometimes a few hills would be seen diseased at the time of hilling—the last of June or first of July—and in the progress of the season other hills, in different parts of the field, would be attacked in the same manner, without any apparent connection with the former. But generally there would be no appearance of it, as I recollect, until as late as the first of August, or later.

The disease would be first indicated by a slight wilting or curling of the edges of the leaves, and generally the whole of the rest of the plant would soon, if not immediately, put on a deeper green. If the roots were examined at this time, they would be found more or less diseased, but the plant would often continue to grow for some time, the stalks becoming even stouter than those of the healthy plant, but not increasing so much in length.

As the disease progressed, multitudes of small tubers would form on the lower part of the stalk, but above the ground, and the stalk would become hollow like the decaying trunk of an old tree, the roots and proper tubers becoming involved in the decay. Generally the tubers in their decay, which would always commence at the part where the stem is attacked, would change to a soft pulp or jelly, but sometimes they would be quite hard and white, but rotten throughout.

Late in the season it would generally be found that the plants in the hills first attacked would be entirely decayed, while in other hills the disease would be in every stage of its progress. As stated above, I never knew the disease to attack the tubers after their removal from the ground, except that single ones in which the rot had already commenced would continue to decay.

It will be perceived that this disease was essentially different from the modern potato rot, in several particulars; and the opinion was generally entertained that it originated in the tubers planted. The farmers therefore reasoned that, by obtaining their seed-potatoes from distant localities, where the disease was unknown, it might be entirely avoided. This was done to some extent, and I think with beneficial results.

Where the writer resided the disease was at its worst about the years 1818 or 1820, and little is recollected of it after the latter period. Whether it extended beyond a few towns, on the sea coast in Lincoln County, the writer is also uninformed. The modern disease has been as destructive in Maine as elsewhere.

JAY JAY.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 15, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

LABOR WANTED IN INDIANA.

I see in your paper, and likewise in others, that the day laborers are out of employment in the cities at the east, and suffering for the necessities of life, on account of not getting work. Please advise them to emigrate west, where there is plenty of work, and but few laborers. Wages for common work are from fifty cents to \$1 per day, for male labor, and women help from \$1 to \$2 50 per week.

We have land to clear, rails to make, ditching to do, barns to build, woods-pasture to make—and, in fact, all kinds of work to do pertaining to making farms and farming. There are plenty of farmers improving but slowly on account of the scarcity of help. Provisions are plenty and cheap—corn 37c. to 40c. per bushel; wheat, \$1 25 to \$1 35; pork \$2 50 to \$3 50 per cwt.

VEAZEY PRICE.

Somerset, Wabash Co., Ia.

CAVALRY HORSES.

A paper appeared a few months back, in a highly popular publication, on the subject of cavalry horses, in which the writer assumed that the bulk of those at present used in our army were too large; that to cross our ordinary breeds with thoroughbred horses would only add to the evil, inasmuch as it would add upright shoulders and washy constitutions to overgrown size; and suggested as a remedy the cross with Arabian sires. The assertions of the writer with regard to thoroughbred horses I shall at present pass over, with the remark that they can only have been made by one *practically unacquainted with the noble breed which he libels*. But are our cavalry horses too large for their work? Certainly, not those of the ordinary regiments. With regard to those of the Life Guards, the Blues, and other heavy regiments, the answer may be doubtful; but, at any rate, the weight they have to carry must be lessened before the horses themselves can be reduced in size and substance. The work which a troop-horse has to do much resembles that of a weight-carrying hunter, with the proviso that it is more severe, and that speed is not so primary an object. Now, the best size for a hunter is from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands, both inclusive. A horse below the former height seldom fetches more than a moderate price for this purpose; and a tolerably long experience in the hunting-field convinces me that this is not a prejudice, for, although I have possessed many excellent horses of small size, not one of them was entitled to the appellation of a first-rate hunter. That is to say, whatever might be their speed, however

extraordinary might be their powers of fencing, they were unable to go through a severe day, in which both endurance and speed were required in the highest degree, without exhibiting undue signs of distress. On the contrary, I have had several horses above the size which I prefer—that is, more than 16 hands—which were able to go through runs of more than ordinary severity, with ease at the time, and without requiring a longer rest than usual to recruit them. I conclude, therefore, that from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands is the best size for cavalry horses, as for hunters.

With regard to the use of Arabs as sires for cavalry horses, I wish to speak with considerable diffidence, because my own personal experience of them is but limited. As far, however, as it extends, it is decidedly adverse to their employment, unless in exceptional cases. The few Arabs I have seen were characterized by the upright shoulders which the writer to whom I have alluded attributed to our thoroughbred horses. They were, moreover low in the forehead (an unpleasant conformation for the rider), and apt to be too drooping at the pastern. The progeny of Arabian sires, out of English mares, is usually small and light of bone, though pretty and possessed of showy action. Their character is that of park-hacks or ladies' horses; and they would at once be rejected by any officer purchasing troop-horses, as unfit to carry even the lightest of our so-called "light-cavalry" troopers. Unless, then, for the exceptional case of an over-sized or enormously powerful mare, it is useless to expect cavalry remounts from the use of Arab sires.

A much higher authority has recommended that recourse should be had to sires like the weight-carrying hunter, with the view of perpetuating the breed of horses under consideration. I am convinced that such advice, if largely carried out, would lead to the most fatal results. Your readers may perhaps recollect that I have always strongly insisted upon the necessity of purity of race on the part of the sire, whatever may be the class of animals which it is desired to produce. That the male ought to be thoroughbred, or an accredited pedigree, and of a higher caste if possible than the female, is a maxim unanimously upheld alike by the highest theoretical and practical authorities in breeding. For my own part, I never knew it departed from without signal failure. Taking only one or two of the most obvious considerations connected with such a course into account, it is obvious that such must be the almost inevitable consequence. On what ground does any man who reflects at all, select a sire? Why, that he wishes her offspring to resemble him. But it is well known that the power possessed by either parent of imprinting their own type upon their offspring depends upon the purity of blood and antiquity of race of each. Thus the offspring of a thoroughbred Short Horn bull and a common cow will frequently resemble very closely the character of the pure Short Horn. In like manner, when a hackney mare or a Welsh pony is put to a thoroughbred horse, the offspring shows indications of being much more than half-bred, or in other mares it resembles its high-bred sire more closely than its low-bred dam. Supposing then that a person wishes to have a horse resembling a three-parts bred weight-carrying hunter, the most unlikely method which he can take to gratify his desire is to put a mare to a stallion so bred. Like effects are produced by like causes, and by no other. His weight-carrying hunter having been produced not thus, but quite otherwise, so he may be assured that only as it was produced, and in no other way, has he any chance of obtaining its like again. A

three-parts bred sire, let his individual excellence be what it may, it is a mongrel and nothing else; and it is against every calculation of probability to assume that he will perpetuate his own good qualities to the exclusion of the baser elements which exist in his pedigree.

Or, to view the subject for a moment under another aspect. It is quite possible that the great grandsire of the three-parts bred stallion may have been a cart-horse. It is notorious that in numerous cases the offspring partakes less of the character of its immediate parents than of its remoter ancestors. Who then shall guarantee the offspring of such a sire from exhibiting one or more of the undesirable qualities of such a cross, either the heavy shoulder or the deficient courage of the cart-horse? Let no authority then, however high, tempt the farmers of England so far to depart from sound principle as thus to breed; for they may be assured by so doing they are, in a matter sufficiently dark and intricate, throwing away every guide and land-mark which might otherwise aid them in their course.

The only method of increasing the number of really valuable horses which can be depended upon, is for every man who has a good mare, of whatever breed, (always excepting those only adapted for the dray) to send them to the best thoroughbred stallion within his reach. If a mare is worth breeding from at all, she will in this manner produce a better foal than any other. Suppose, for instance, that she is a cart-mare, at once powerful and active, a good bay or brown, quick stepping and with a roomy frame; it is highly probable that her offspring by a well selected thoroughbred horse will turn out a handsome carriage-horse, or one well adapted for artillery service. Suppose, however, that her owner does not desire to sell her for either purpose, and only wishes to breed for the purpose of recruiting his team. Well, in that case he will obtain an animal which will accomplish, if well kept, at least one-third more work than an ordinary farm-horse. Were the teams of my Staffordshire and Derbyshire neighbors thus bred, they might diminish their number by one-third without impairing their real strength. The old-fashioned prejudice that because a horse is fit for a higher occupation than drawing the plow, therefore he is not fit for that, is deeply rooted over a large portion of the kingdom; but it must yield at last to the force of truth, and ocular demonstration of the contrary. Or take the case of a mare of somewhat inferior grade—such, for instance, as the farmer drives in his trap, or the tradesman in his light cart; what useful and valuable horses might we not expect from their union with a thoroughbred horse? It is from animals so bred, that horses for almost any conceivable purpose are furnished. According to individual peculiarities exhibited by each, will one colt make a hunter, another a light or heavy cavalry horse, another a hack, or another still a brougham or cabriolet-horse. In one, power may predominate, in another action; of some, their figure may be the chief recommendation; while a fortunate few will possess all three in due and happy combination. These are the high-priced hunters or the guardman's chargers.

Mark-Lane Express.

WILLOUGHBY WOOD.

EVENINGS at home are among the most delightful and most profitable privileges the business and working men can enjoy, if they are judiciously provided for. A frolic with the babies—a quiet chat with wife, an agreeable book, nuts and apples, may be—all around a bright fire in a cosy room. On that "bill of fare," let the bachelor consider and resolve to "mend his ways."

POULTRY CHEAPER THAN PORK.

Allow me to say a few words in your paper in behalf of that much neglected class of stock that are usually found upon a farmer's premises without "a location," if they have a name. They are not thought worth enough to have quarters of their own, and so shift for themselves upon the first fence, tree, or out-house that affords rest to their feet. Even in these days of hen-fever, and of feathered stock imported from the farthest India and beyond, there are thousands of farmers who have no shelter for their fowls better than an apple-tree or open shed. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast;" and it would be a good lesson for the improvident owner of these abused bipeds, if he could exchange places with them for one December night, when the thermometer stands below zero. The sty must have a place and the gruntings be made comfortable, with a water-proof room and a warm bed; for pork can not be made to good advantage without proper attention. Pork-growing is a main reliance to pay the rent of their hired hands. Poultry is more plague than profit, and the less care bestowed upon them the better. We intercede for the "biddies," and beg for them a little of the attention that is lavished upon their more gross and less attractive neighbors. Give them a fair trial, and they will pay any farmer for his care much better than pigs, and will supply his table with greater luxuries, and at a cheaper rate. And to establish this position, we will tell you a tale quite as literally as some others founded on fact.

In the year 1850 my poultry-yard cost me:

In stock.....	\$39 96
In food for fowls.....	39 81
Total.....	\$79 77
It produced in eggs.....	34 93
" in manure.....	5 00
In stock at close of year.....	60 00
Total.....	\$89 93
Deduct expenses.....	79 77
Profit.....	\$10 16

It produced about this time 91 chickens and fowls, weighing about 300 pounds. In other words, the yard paid three cents a pound for all the poultry used in the family. When did a porker ever pay you for the privilege of eating him? Even Charles Lamb's roast pig will have to knock under to the biddies.

In 1851 my yard cost me:

In stock.....	\$54 50
In food.....	65 56
Total.....	\$120 06
It produced 268 dozen eggs.....	48 76
" five loads manure.....	5 00
Stock on hand at the close.....	113 00
Total.....	\$166 76
Deduct.....	120 06
Profit.....	\$46 70

Besides this profit, it produced 61 fowls, weighing about 200 pounds. In other words, it gave 23 cents per pound for the privilege of being eaten. Was roast pig ever so gracious as this? We have tried pork-growing for the same two years, and dealt as liberally by the sty as by the poultry-yard, but with a very different result. The account stands thus:

Bought a pig May 13, 1850.....	\$4 80
Food.....	13 02
Total.....	\$17 82
Deduct 8 loads of manure.....	8 00
	\$11 82

He produced 206 pounds of pork. Divide the cost by this, and it gives a little over five cents per pound as the cost of production.

He must be a very skillful farmer who can produce pork for four or five cents a pound. Most of the pork made in New-England costs six or seven cents, the full market price; so

that there is no advantage in producing it except as it makes a valuable manure upon the farm. The farmer who can make pork for nothing, or what is better, can make it pay him thrice the market value for being eaten, is a man yet to be heard from. The best husbandry will probably never be able to accomplish this with any breed of pigs.

But the fowls will pay their own way, with proper care, and will give you a certain amount of poultry, without other cost than your own trouble in rearing them. Each hen, well cared for, will yield a clear profit of at least \$1, or, in other words, will give you eight pounds of poultry for nothing.

We say, then, especially to the boys, take care of the "biddies." Let them have a warm place for a roost, a dry cellar, if possible, in winter, a variety of grain and a little animal food, clean water to drink, and lime in some shape for egg-shells. Take care of the fowls, and they will take care of you.

[Cor. Plough, Loom and Anvil.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The sixth Annual Report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge was laid before the Assembly.

The report commences with a description of the farm and buildings, which are said to be productive as to the former, and handsome and convenient as to the latter. The additions to the buildings, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, are progressing rapidly, and will add much to the comfort and facilities of the institution.

The boys are variously engaged, in making cane chair-seats, children's shoes and willow baskets, and some are employed on the farm and in the tailor's shop. They are all diligent, contented and happy. Three hours and a half each day are devoted to school study, and a sufficient time is allowed for recreation.

The whole cost of the institution will not much exceed \$110,000 when the additions now in progress are completed. It was opened August 11, 1849. The officers of the institution are enumerated; Fred. F. Barkus, being President, and John Greig, first Vice-President.

No death has occurred among the inmates during the past year, and but few cases of sickness have been reported. The farm has yielded a fair return, although not so productive as it has sometimes been, owing to the drouth of the last summer.

The number of boys in the Refuge on the 1st January, 1855, was 263—fifty more than the building now completed was designed to accommodate; but it is thought the completion of the additional buildings now in process of erection will provide sufficient accommodation for the inmates for some years to come.

The provisions made for the instruction of the boys are thought to be the most efficient means of thorough reformation. The duties of the principal teachers are, however, said to be arduous, and an additional assistant will be soon needed.

The amount received and to be received for the labor of the boys for the year is over \$8,000. This may be considered a large sum, when it is remembered that the average age of boys is only about 13 years.

"Mother, this book tells about the 'angry waves of the ocean.' Now, what makes the ocean get angry?" "Because it has been crossed so often, my son."

Why is a horse half way through a gate like a cent? Because there's a head one side and a tail on the other.

THE FARMING ARISTOCRACY.

In Prussia there are many landed proprietors who have immense establishments and carry on an extensive agricultural trade. The thousands of acres which their farms comprise are generally suitably divided into woodland, arable, meadow and pasture land. A writer in Blackwood says that in order to derive a fair profit, the proprietors of these estates are obliged to turn every thing which they raise to some account. A large portion of the manures which they employ consists of black earth from the peaty, pine leaves from the forest and the ashes of their fires. They grow rape for the seed, and the proprietor, if he has the means, erects a crushing mill, uses the cake for his cattle, and sells the oil. He makes his brandy of potatoes, and feeds his stock on the refuse which remains in the still. The smallest and poorest potatoes are only retained for the table, all the large and mealy ones being given either to the pigs or the brandy maker. The lakes are fished in the winter, and the produce of the nets sent to the Berlin market. Some proprietors unwilling to waste wood ashes, build a glass house and melt them into glass. If the landlord possesses a bed of good marl he burns it into lime with his waste timber. If he has good clay he establishes a brick manufactory or pottery. He attempts to turn every thing into money; and the owner of an estate may thus be farmer, oil maker, distiller, fisherman, glass manufacturer, lime burner, potter, lumberman, and a dozen of things beside. With all these establishments it may easily be imagined that the Prussian rural aristocracy, generally, have little time to pass in the capital. They generally take apartments in a hotel there for a month or two at most in the course of the year, and after attending a few state balls and royal receptions, retire again to rural life and country habits.

The laborers who live upon the farm, receive three or four silver groschen per day. Five silver groschen are equivalent to an English sixpence. They have a house and two or three acres adjoining, for which they pay a rent of one or two day's work per week, during the year. They are allowed also to cut the inferior wood on the heath for fuel, and to gather the pine leaves from the forest for manure. Milk is their chief diet, and many never eat meat, except, perhaps, their own home-fed pork.

Boston Journal.

PLASTER OF PARIS AND GREEN MANURE.

In conversation not long since with Mr. Benjamin Chandler, an industrious and observing farmer in Starks, Somerset County, he observed that he had, by experiment, ascertained how he could use green or unfermented manure in the hills of corn. Formerly, whenever he put unfermented manure in the hills, the corn would, instead of growing thriftily, as is the case when well rotted manure is used in this way, become yellow in color, and seems to be injured rather than benefited by it. This he attributed to too great a supply of ammonia, or other substance liberated when the manure began to ferment.

Having read that plaster of Paris would absorb and change the action or nature of ammonia, he tried it in this way.

After placing a shovel full of green manure in the hill, he covered it over with soil, and on this threw a large spoonful or more of plaster of Paris, then dropped his corn and covered it. When thus planted, the corn invariably grew rank, and filled the ears as well as if the manure had been thoroughly composted and decomposed.

One spring, when planting his corn in this way, he had not plaster enough to go over the whole field, and accordingly, was under the necessity of planting a portion of it with green manure in the holes and no plaster over it.

The result was an excellent crop as far as the plaster was used, while in the remainder of the field, the corn was yellow and sickly during the whole season, and yielded comparatively little. These are important facts in the corn culture.

FEEDING THE ALLIED ARMIES.

It would seem from the following letter which we cut from the *Mark Lane Express*, that the large allied army now in the Crimea, may be easily supplied with food another season close at hand.

GALATZ, Dec. 11, 1854.

One of the most important questions awaiting solution at the present crisis—one to which the allied Governments can not too early or too closely devote their attention—is undoubtedly that of the free navigation of the Danube. Not only is it a question of vast importance to the commercial world in general, as affecting the exportation of grain from Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia, but the circumstance appears to have been hitherto overlooked that these provinces would form one of the nearest and cheapest markets whence the allied armies in the Crimea might obtain supplies of provisions of every kind with the utmost facility. The difficulties put in the way of the exportation of corn during the past year by the Russian Government have caused the accumulation of enormous stocks of all kinds in Moldavia and Wallachia, and, putting entirely out of the question the quantity of cattle, &c., that might be obtained from Servia and Bulgaria, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia alone are capable of furnishing any quantity that can possibly be required of flour, barley, kidney-beans, potatoes, hay, wines, spirits, oxen, pigs, preserved meats, &c., for the supply of any army in the Crimea, or any other point on the shores of the Black Sea. It is therefore to be hoped the allied Powers will not lose sight of the incalculable advantages which the immediate reopening of the Danube would offer, not only to commerce in general, but to their own armies at this moment, and that by occupying the coast of Bessarabia they may enable the inhabitants of these provinces to bring forward their supplies in safety.

NEW PHASES OF MORMONISM.—Joe Smith, it will be remembered, was rather a bellicose kind of a prophet. Sometimes he was remonstrated with and pretty closely questioned. Mr. Quincy told a good joke about Joe, as illustrative of his ingenuity and dignity. Said Joe: "If a man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, but if he should then strike thee on the left cheek, *pitch into the fellow!*" Mr. Quincy told another good joke of Joe, at Nauvoo, when an offensive and rebellious gentleman was found among them; he was very formally waited upon and requested to sell out. If he then persisted in remaining, three men were dispatched to sit down at his door and whittle; when he went into his fields they followed and whittled; when he went off to town to trade, they followed him whittling; if he went to church or the tavern, there were the eternal whittlers, grave as judges, never smiling. This was more than human nature could stand, and at last the obstinate fellow would give up and *cut stick himself*.

Toledo Blade.

FATTING DORKINGS.—To produce the fat fowls that are seen in greater perfection in the London markets than elsewhere, and which are generally termed (although they are not) capons, Dorkings are cooped for fattening at the age of three to four months in summer and five to six in winter, being fed with oatmeal, mixed with water or milk; this must be given fresh three times a day, the first meal being early in the morning; and, in addition, the birds should be supplied with whole corn (either dry or boiled), gravel, clean water, and a turf or green meat; the most scrupulous cleanliness as to troughs, coops, &c., being observed. By these means a fowl, if previously well fed, will be fat enough for any useful purpose in a fortnight to three weeks; should they be required very fat, some mutton suet, or, what is equally good, the parings of the loins of mutton, may be chopped up with the food. The unnatural process of cramming is frequently recommended, but I have never found it necessary. It should be borne in mind that a fowl can not be kept in the greatest degree of fatness for any length of time, as the over-repletion soon causes internal disease. The houses must be dry, quiet, dark, and warm, and the fattening coops carefully kept from draught, and warmly covered at night during cold weather.

[Tegetmeier's Profitable Poultry.

COMPOSITION OF EGGS.—An examination of the eggs of numerous animals proves that these bodies are as varied as the animals which they produce. They differ in the elements present, in their organisms, and in their structure. Some of them do not harden by exposure in boiling water. In the eggs of some birds, the white is almost fluid; in others, it is gelatinous. The color of the white of a hen's egg, after boiling, is pure, opaque, white, and solid. That of the lapwing, after cooking, becomes transparent, opaline, greenish, and so hard that it may be cut into little stones, used in some parts of Germany for common jewelry. The chemical constitution of the eggs of various birds differs very materially.

Turning to the eggs of fishes, it is found that the new-laid egg of the ray is covered with a shell of a bronzed-green, whose tissue is made up of short, felty fibres; its general form is rectangular, more or less elongated and curved on both sides. The internal organism is also peculiar, and among other differences it is found that the yellow is not separated from the white by any membrane. The white also differs from the white of a bird's egg in its chemical properties.

The eggs of a bounce shark are rectangular, much longer but much narrower than those of the ray. Its shell is hard, resisting, yellowish, horny. The vitellus or yolk occupies the greater part of it, and the white is more viscous than that of the ray.

American Journal of Arts and Sciences.

SPONGE FISHING.—Sponge fishing is said to have become a very profitable business in the neighborhood of Key West. One hundred thousand pounds are reported to have been gathered during last year, and the sales amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. This article is mostly procured by natives of the Bahamas. This is a new branch of business for Key West, and was formerly confined to the Mediterranean. We believe, however, that the finer quality of sponge is not found on our coasts, although the coarse description is abundant all about the coast of Florida, and the Bahama Banks.

LATE papers from Florida inform us that the weather has been exceedingly mild and delightful in most parts of that State, and that peas and other vegetables were budding and blossoming in the open air.

Horticultural Department.

THE HORTICULTURIST FOR JANUARY.

THE number opens with a timely editorial upon the *Improvement of our Domestic Architecture*. The writer attributes great merit to Downing, Wheeler, Allen, and other writers upon this topic, in arousing the public attention to the deformities of our prevalent style of building, a few years since.

Since the publication of Downing's works, a gradual change has come over the style of architecture, particularly in villiages and in the suburbs of our cities. But the taste of the people has rather been awakened than educated, and he desires to see architecture studied and taught in our common schools and academies. He would have the study of drawing, both geometrical and perspective, in connection with the study of the rudiments of architecture, introduced especially into the agricultural schools about to be founded in various parts of the country. It is unquestionably to the youth—the rising generation—that we must look for a general and radical reform in architecture. The circulation of such books as Downing's is comparatively limited, falling into the hands of such persons only as have become interested in the subject. There is not enough of elementary knowledge upon this subject among the people to make a large demand for such works. He wishes some enterprising publisher would start the publication of a cheap illustrated architectural monthly or quarterly journal, under the direction of one or more competent editors; and instead of presenting pretty pictures to the public, such as most of our contributions on this subject are, let them begin at the beginning, and teach, first of all, the very alphabet. He feels the utter inefficacy of what the Press is now doing in this country to disseminate knowledge and cultivate taste on the subject of architecture. A very excellent suggestion, but we should not like to take the profits of such a work and foot the bills for the first five years of its existence.

Six Varieties of Early Plums are figured and briefly described, viz.: the Peach Plum, Bradshaw, Jaune Hative, Royal de Tours, Mamelone, Ghisborne's Early. The Peach Plum, though only good as to quality, is worthy of general cultivation on account of its great size, beautiful appearance, and early maturity. It is as large as a peach, sometimes reaching the size of six inches in circumference. It was introduced by Charles H. Tomlinson, of Schenectady.

There is an article on Dahlias, in which the display of the past season is pronounced uncommonly fine. The editor gives a selection from more than a hundred sorts, embracing many of the best English prize varieties, of the last three or four years. The list will be of service to those who have not had so good opportunities of judging: Agnes, Beauty of the Grove, Unanimity, Claudia, Mrs. Hausard, Queen of Beauties, Grand Duke, Miss Caroline, Sir John Franklin, Beauty of Osborne.

Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, dis-

courses upon budded roses, showing that the popular prejudice against them is not well founded. The practice is founded in the same philosophy as the grafting of pears upon quince; it increases the number and quantity of the flowers, and when long-lived stocks are selected, they often live a quarter of a century. There are three fruitful sources of failure in preserving the lives of budded roses: the selection of short lived stocks, the *Sweet Briar* instead of the *Dog Rose*, the *Maiden's Blush* instead of the *Mannetti Rose*; the transplanting of budded roses the first season after the operation; and the use of imported stocks. The roots become so enfeebled by the long voyage that they are unable to impart vigor to the stem; the bark becomes hide-bound, the course of the sap weak, weaker and weaker, until death ensues. The fact is, budded roses are not essentially short-lived. With properly selected stocks, care in transplanting, and watchfulness in removing suckers as they appear, we may have them to live as long as pears on quinces or any thing else.

W. C. Strong, of Newton, Massachusetts, has an article upon the new hybrid grapes in that State. Cultivators are wide awake, procuring varieties from the woods, trying experiments with the seed, hybridizing, making a multitude of failures, and occasionally producing something they are willing to exhibit before the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, which is the arbiter of success. On the first day of the annual exhibition of this Society the celebrated Concord grape was shown, September 12th. At this date also Mr. Cuthbert's grapes, marked *Isabellas*, were shown, though many good judges pronounced them a new variety. At the first weekly exhibition, September 30th, there was a fine display of Concord, Isabella, Diana, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, Stetson's No. 4, and the Breck Grape, also the Black Hamburg, perfectly ripened in the open air. Later still Mr Samuel Downer exhibited a seedling from the Catawba, much resembling the Isabella, superior to it in flavor, and its bunches and berries larger. After this, Wyman's Seedling was exhibited, by Mr. Breck, which received the unanimous award of the fruit committee as the best new variety of the season. Besides these, Mr. Allen, of Salem, exhibited three new hybrids, all very promising. All these things indicate that we are on the verge of a "grape fever" that will throw the "Concord battle" quite into the shade. Even the pear mania will be likely to be forgotten around Boston for a year or two to come.

In the editor's table there is a little more sparring between Messrs. Barry and Hovey on the Concord grape. The editor backs up his position with the opinions of the press in which our venerable authority and that of the Country Gentleman are introduced. No doubt he is right.

Dr. Hirland's cherries are praised as being all good, so far as tested. The *Gov. Wood* is one of the very best of all cherries.

L. Breckman's operations are briefly noticed. He is a Belgian pomologist of distinction, and has located near Plainfield,

N. J., where he has bought a tract of land, and will devote himself to tree culture. He has the entire stock of new varieties and untested seedlings of the celebrated *Esperen*, whose intimate personal friend he was. He was also a pupil and friend of Van Mons. and has, through these associations, and a long course of carefully conducted experiments of his own, acquired not merely new and valuable varieties, but a vast fund of pomological information. In the prime of life, and of a temperament that gives him wonderful activity and enthusiasm, this gentleman will be a great acquisition to the society of American fruit-growers and pomologists. Possessed of ample means to carry forward his experimenting schemes with vigor, we look to him and his garden with no ordinary interest.

The new curculio remedy is inquired for by a correspondent, and he is referred to the Editor of the Country Gentleman, who is one of the committee to examine it, and who says that the committee have concluded to give it another year's trial, though some were prepared to report this fall. In the mean time, he recommends all cultivators to use the old remedies—pigs and geese under the trees, and destroying the insects while laying the eggs in the fruit. Rather a significant recommendation.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In consequence of an alteration in the 19th Article of the Constitution, the regular meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday evening the 16th inst, the President, J. W. Degrauw, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. J. E. Rauch, chairman of the premium committee, reported that they had prepared the premium lists for all the exhibitions during the year, and in consequence of the large prospective increase of the finances of the Society, they had increased the awards for the best specimens considerably beyond those of the previous year. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and one thousand copies of the premium lists ordered printed. The conversational subject for the evening was dispensed with, in consequence of the time occupied in considering the Report of the committee on the importance of establishing a Botanical and Horticultural Garden within the city limits. Messrs. Dunham, Maxwell, Towt, Parks and Gamgee, made some forcible remarks, in which they showed that they were perfectly conversant with the subject, when the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and two hundred and fifty copies ordered printed. On motion of Mr. J. E. Rauch, it was resolved that the spring exhibition take place on the 11th and 12th of April, and as the exhibition continues but two days, contributors are requested to have their plants ready for exhibition by eleven o'clock of the first day. We here append the report of the committee on the importance of establishing a Botanical Garden.

Your committee have devoted considera-

ble time in endeavoring to have an interchange of views with many of our most intelligent citizens in relation to this subject, and we are happy to find that there does not exist any diversity of opinion as to the importance of establishing such a Garden commensurate to the wants of science, and that it would become one of our city's greatest adornments, both from its utility and refreshing influences.

The study of Botany is one of the most fruitful sources of instruction that can engage the attention of the student in search of science, and for the want of a garden, presenting all the varieties of the vegetable kingdom, his researches are retarded, and his genius can not reach its desired development. Thus far public attention to the interests of this science has been very limited, and the efforts in its advancement are scarcely perceptible. All the encouragement it has received has been from a few organized societies scattered at remote distances over our extended country. We have immense tracts of wild and unexplored lands, abounding with almost every variety of indigenous plants; the plow passes over them, and they are thrown from their mossy beds to perish alike with worthless weeds. Establish this garden, and it will soon be filled with the rich treasures that the God of Nature has spread before us with a most lavish hand, and which it is required of us to appropriate to their proper use. Yield a liberal encouragement to this science, and the rarest specimens will soon present their rich display in our midst. It will be sought for, not only by the distinguished men in search of science in our own country, but by foreigners from every clime. Botany will no longer exist with us as a mere theory, but will awaken us to the most deep and absorbing practical results in our researches. Your committee consider this subject of such vast interest and magnitude, and in the absence of more general information, they prefer, at this time, not to present any plan for permanent adoption, but simply suggest the propriety of continuing the present committee, and recommend that the following gentlemen be added to their number:

Henry A. Kent,	J. A. Perry,	Charles Christmas,
W. C. Langley,	Smith J. Eastman,	Alfred Large,
Thomas Hunt,	William Spencer,	J. C. Brevoort,
John N. Taylor,	Alonzo Crittenden,	Dr. A. C. Hull,
Noel J. Becar,	W. W. Crane,	Henry Murphy,
Steph. Knowlton,	E. B. Litchfield,	Edw. A. Lambert,
Wm. S. Herriman,	Ira Smith,	Thomas Hogg, Jr.,
John H. Prentice,	Jas. T. Stranahan,	John Skillman,
Rollin Sandford,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	Alfred Greenleaf,
Chas. R. Marvin,	A. B. Baylis,	E. S. Mills,
Wm. Lottimer,	M. Megrath,	Jas. Haselhurst.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,
W. S. DUNHAM,
JOHN MAXWELL,
J. E. RAUCH,
JOHN W. TOWT.

NEW-HAVEN (CONN.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted to the corresponding secretary, J. C. Hollister Esq., for a copy of the Report of the Transactions of this flourishing society during the past year. There is one noteworthy feature of this society, in which we think they excel any other of similar character in our acquaintance. We refer to the fact that the members not only hold but *sustain* a weekly exhibition during the entire summer season, from about May 1st, to sometime in October. From our own frequent observations, we can testify that these oft-recurring exhibitions—which, by the way, are open free to the public—are supported with much spirit, and a large show of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, in their appropriate season, is the general rule,

instead of the exception. The secret of this is, that there are more than one or two *working gentlemen*—aye, and of ladies too—connected with the society.

The report before us gives the names of the exhibitors, the articles on exhibition, and premiums at each weekly exhibition, and also of the annual exhibition held in connection with the State Agricultural Society, an account of which we gave on page 86 of this volume (No. 58, Oct. 18). We append a list of the officers for 1855.

President—S. D. PARDEE, Esq.,

Vice Presidents—O. F. Winchester, Esq., and N. A. Bacon, Esq.

Recording Secretary—T. H. Totten.

Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Hollister.

Treasurer—C. B. Whittlesey.

Directors—Charles Dickerman, James Harrison, E. E. Clarke, Solomon Mead, Carleton White, John E. Wylie, Jonathan Stoddard, C. B. Lines, Charles Beers.

CULTURE OF THE POLYANTHUS.

SOME prefer growing this plant in pits, a system I never adopt; as they require much greater attention, are far more delicate in habit, and never increase so well under this mode of treatment. Others separate and replant in the beginning of August, and too frequently lose a great many plants by so doing, which, in my opinion, is one reason why Polyanthus are so scarce; but they quietly content themselves that some few are spared, and directly attribute the loss to hot weather, which is a mistake; for at this season the plants are almost, I may say, in a dormant state; in fact the old foliage is fading, the new is not advanced, and if removed, however suitable the weather, a great many will most assuredly die. The situation most suitable for them is a well raised border on the north side of a Quick or Hawthorn fence; this serves as a shade during the hot months of summer, and also allows sufficient sun to reach the plants in spring. About this time (middle of September) or as soon as the new foliage is advanced 2 or 3 inches (not before), take up your plants, separate the increase, and plant them in the border, prepared of loamy turf, leaf-soil, and rotten sheep dung. Give them sufficient water to settle the soil at the roots, and should the weather prove dry, repeat the watering accordingly. The plants may then be left without any further care. I never give mine any protection whatever through the winter, and although the season may be severe, I do not lose a single plant. In the first week in April I select such as have made the best trusses, for exhibition, and taking them from the border, with as much soil as possible, I place them in 6-inch pots, give a gentle watering, and remove them to a more shady situation. I guard against snails by scattering a little barley chaff or common salt about the pots, or they would destroy the blooms, and my labor would be in vain. The careful removing of the plants rather improves the quality of the flowers than otherwise; but as soon as the day of exhibition is over, I replace them in the border, in their former situation. During the months of May, June, July, and August, a few branches stuck on the border will be of great service, and effectually prevent the sun from scorching the plants, which would injure them to a serious extent. Plenty of water must be supplied daily; should the weather prove dry and hot, regularly

soak them, or they will probably be attacked by red spider, which undoubtedly destroys numbers of plants every season. Should you be troubled with this pest, syringe the foliage without delay on the under side with some strong soapsuds. This will drive it away, if not destroy it, and there is no fear of being troubled a second time, as it will never return to the plants any more that season. I have always found one application effectual, and the plants have not suffered in the slightest degree. By the above treatment I have always had a fine bloom.

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For the American Agriculturist.

CUCUMBERS FORCED.

WHERE the forcing of this vegetable is carried on, no time should be lost in making a hot-bed in which to sow the seed. For this purpose light vegetable mould is best, placed in small pots, into which drop three seeds and cover with half an inch of mould. A frame with one light will suffice. The bed may be made three feet and a half deep at the back, and three feet in front, of the best and hottest stable manure that can be obtained. It should be made a foot wider than the frame all round. Great care should be taken in the selection of the seed, as it is quite as easy to grow a good cucumber as a bad one. The reason why I say this is, that it is very seldom we see a good grown cucumber; they are generally very small, and as thick as they are long. In fact, the greater part are nothing more than ridge cucumbers; and it is nothing unusual to purchase three kinds of seed, and to have all turn out the kind I have described. They very rarely exceed ten inches in length, and it is truly annoying, after growing and taking so much trouble with them, to have them a disgrace instead of adding credit to the gardener.

The best kinds for forcing are the Victory of Bath, and Hunter's Prolific, which, if procured true to name, will give perfect satisfaction; and as under tolerably good cultivation, they will grow from sixteen to twenty-one inches in length, they form a marked contrast to the diminutive specimens we are in the habit of seeing. A heat from 70° to 75° should be maintained, never using water lower than this temperature. They may be sprinkled morning and evening in fine weather. Care must be taken that no foul steam be allowed in the frame. After the seed is up, further directions as to their management will be forwarded at the proper time. The seed bed may be used for a crop of asparagus or seakale after the plants are removed, as there will be enough heat left for that purpose. W. S.

THE GOOSE AND COLT.—A poor goose had been cruelly plucked alive of all her feathers, that she might satisfy the avarice of her master, who could get money for them. A young colt seeing the goose in this state, laughed heartily at her, and derided her. A little while after the goose met the colt again, when he had been deprived by his master of his ears and tail. "Oh," said the goose, "whose turn is it to laugh now? My feathers are growing again, but you will never more have your ears and your tail."

Some children will laugh if they see a poor deformed person; but we never should laugh at the misfortunes of others, for we know not how soon far worse may befall ourselves.

Let us, then, be kind to the lame, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind; and if it should please God to permit us, at any time, to endure the like misfortunes, we may hope that we shall not be mocked at, but receive the same compassion that we have shown to others.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

Mr. Judd is absent from the office most of the time at present. In answer to several calls for addresses from him we would say that, with the exception of two or three evenings, he is engaged till the 9th of February. After that time he will be able to give an occasional address in such country towns as are not too distant from the city; and where arrangements are made to secure an audience, and meet necessary traveling expenses.

ERRATA.—One or two typographical errors in our last number should be corrected. Dr. Kitchell, and not Dr. Ditchell, as printed, is superintendent of the New-Jersey Geological Survey. His address is Newark, N. J. The Albany meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society is to be on the 14th of February, instead of the 11th. Absence from the office prevented our usual examination of the proofs and hence the error.

FARMERS' CLUB AT PLUCKEMINE, N. J.

POISONOUS SOILS—DRAINING, ETC.

We have much faith in the good that may be accomplished by local associations for mutual improvement among farmers, and hence we are glad to chronicle any new organization of the kind. On Friday of last week we met the farmers of Pluckemine, Somerset Co., N. J., for an evening lecture, after which a considerable number of gentlemen formed themselves into a Farmers' Club, chose as officers, D. N. Van Zandt, President, David K. Huffman, Secretary, and adjourned to meet on the next Tuesday evening, to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, and to discuss the subject of liming land, including the profitableness of its application, the time and mode of using, the quantity to be applied to different soils, &c. As these discussions will take the form of mutual conversation, and details of the practice and experience of different farmers, the result can not be otherwise than beneficial. We trust this and other similar associations will, from time to time, furnish general results arrived at, for publication.

There is much valuable farming land in the valley in which the village of Pluckemine is situated. From the general observations we were able to make, we think thorough draining is the great want in that vicinity. The water from the neighboring hills continually oozes out upon much of the arable land; and the frequent occurrence of "iron springs"—known by the brown scum upon the surface of the water—is a sure indication that there is large quantities of

poisonous sulphate of iron in the soil, which can best be destroyed by draining and subsoiling.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. J. H. Huffman and John McBride, for attentions shown us during our visit.

POMPTON PLAINS FARMERS' CLUB.

On Tuesday evening of last week, by invitation, we addressed the farmers of Pompton Plains and vicinity, in Morris Co., N. J. Knowing the former comparative absence of agricultural reading in that vicinity, and the entire want of organized effort for improvement throughout the whole county, we were much gratified at meeting a large audience, and to find at the close of our address over thirty ready to unite in forming a Farmers' Club.

We trust this organization will prove a nucleus of a County Agricultural Society. There are several other towns in the same county, where similar associations might be formed, if the matter was taken hold of by two or three spirited individuals.

We are indebted to Mr. Jno. V. B. Roome and others, for their attention shown during our visit.

SMUT IN WHEAT—CANADIAN CORN.

A North Carolina subscriber makes some inquiries in reference to the above subjects.

The best preventive of smut is, to make a brine strong enough to bear an egg, pour this as hot as the hand can bear into a half barrel tub, put in half a bushel of the wheat you are about to sow, stir it up well in the tub, let it settle two or three minutes, skim off all the light grain and chaff that rises to the top, stir it up again, repeat skimming, then pour off the brine, which can be warmed again and used for another lot of wheat. Now spread the wheat on clean boards or a cloth in the sun, or on the barn floor or any convenient place. Take slaked lime and sift enough over the brined wheat to cover it well; and as soon as dry, put it into a bag or basket for sowing.

Some farmers damp the wheat in a heap on the floor, and mix up two or three quarts of lime with it, and then spread it out upon boards. If in the sun, it will dry in half an hour, if in the shade it sometimes takes two or three hours. The object of soaking in brine is, to kill the smut; that of sprinkling the brine on it is, to dry the wheat and prevent the kernels from adhering to each other when they are sown. The lime probably assists also to prepare the organic matter in the soil for the first wants of the growing plant. Dry ashes, or even very fine mould will answer in the absence of lime or ashes.

Some use copperas dissolved in water, also urine instead of brine for soaking the wheat; but the latter is safest and most cleanly.

The wheat should be sown immediately after it is dried, otherwise it might not vegetate. It has vegetated with us several days after drying, yet we consider it dangerous to risk it so long.

Early Canada Corn is a dwarf species, growing from three to five feet high. It

ripens in about three months after planting, and is the only kind that can be grown far north, owing to the early and late frosts there. It yields about as much grain per acre as the large southern corn, but nothing like the same quality of stalks, although these are much more nutritious and palatable for stock. They are so small, tender, and sweet, that cattle eat them nearly as greedily as they do hay, and they thrive on them about as well.

Early Canada corn should never be planted at the south, except in the garden for early table use. As a field crop, it is comparatively worthless there. But for table use, seed of the sweet corn grown any where north of 40 degrees, is the best for the south, and the next best is the Tuscarora. Either of these will ripen within ten days to a fortnight of the Canada, and will even make a fair field crop there.

The best kind of corn grown at the south for a field crop, if to be sold in the New-York market, is the white gourd seed, such as is cultivated by Mr. T. P. Devereux, Halifax, N. C., and some others.

The suckers or side shoots should never be removed from any kind of growing corn. Doing so almost invariably lessens the yield of grain.

NON-PROGRESSIVE.

WHILE rapid strides are being made to advance in agricultural and horticultural science; while every effort is brought to bear for the improvement of our Short Horns and Long Horns, and Long Wools; nothing left undone to get the most pork for the smallest quantity of corn, and the largest egg from the ugliest species of fowl; we would here insert a word—a thought—as to the present progressed system of fee-feeding doctors and killing children, even at the risk of being classed among the non-progressives and old fogies of the past century.

To do our subject justice would require a more elaborate and lengthened disquisition than our space will admit of in the present number, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to the mere statement of a few facts, leaving the inference to the reader.

Thirty years ago, or longer, a majority of mothers (would that their days had been lengthened!) made linsey-woolsey gowns—of their own weaving—for their children to wear as an outer garment. These gowns—for boys and girls alike—extended from the chin to the ankle; while a thick woolen stocking, extending up to the knee, and a heavy-soled, well-greased, water-tight shoe, were the protections for the feet. A coarse wool hat, for boys, and a padded hood, for girls, protected the head. Exposed to all sorts of weather—rain, hail, or snow—for six, eight, or ten hours, working or playing, as was the case with many children in those days, and yet—What?

Croup, at that period—aside from willful negligence—was a something only read of, but seldom seen, and rarely heard of even in the stories of grandmothers. Boys and girls would walk miles—often as many as three and sometimes four—to school; play for

hours on the ice, "hide and seek" in the barn, with the thermometer closely approximating zero; hunt the cows, bring water, chop wood, jump the rope—or do almost any and every thing else, in all sorts of weather—and how seldom did you hear of lung-complaints, consumption and bronchitis!

1855—Winter—thermometer ten degrees below freezing. *Fashionable* people reside there—probably worth ten hundred, or ten thousand—immaterial—they are *fashionable*, though ten thousand in debt! See, the soldiers are passing in the street—up goes the window, and there is the bare head and chest of a delighted little boy.

Next day after—a pull at the bell. The door opens, and in walks—a doctor! "The croup! doctor," ejaculates the anxious mother, "Johnny has got the croup desperately—this way—do be quick, doctor!"

But, reader, this is not his first call to-day to administer to similar cases—only his tenth! and a doctor, too, not doing an extensive family practice. There are—how many doctors? No matter, there are plenty of them. They live on—the *fashionable* weakness of mothers.

"Johnny"—as many hundreds, yea, thousands of Johnnys are—was simply dressed in the *fashion*—by a mere accident happened to get a breath of fresh air, and—croup was the result. Fashion forbids air to children. What right have fashionable people to breathe the plebian compound of oxygen and hydrogen that every ragged, dirty-faced brat inhales!

If children fashionably dressed have the misfortune to get into a pure atmosphere and become *poisoned*—suffer with lung-fever or cough unto death (as hundreds do)—remember, "it is the will of Providence!" and *fashion* has nothing to do with it.

VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting held at Middlebury, on the eleventh instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President.—Fredrick Holbrook, of Brattleboro'.

Vice Presidents.—Edwin Hammond, Henry S. Morse, Henry Keys, S. W. Jewett.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. A. Beckwith, of Middlebury.

Recording Secretary.—Charles Cummings, of Middlebury.

Treasurer.—Ed. Seymour, of Vergennes.

Auditor.—Fred. E. Woodbridge.

Additional Directors.—George F. Hodges, E. B. Chase, J. W. Vail, John Gregory, A. L. Bingham, David Hill, John Howe, Jr., J. M. Colburn, B. B. Newton.

PRODUCTION OF SEA ISLAND COTTON IN AFRICA.—A Liverpool dealer in Sea Island cotton writes to his correspondent in Savannah as follows:

"The French colony of Algiers, in Africa, is likely to compete with the United States in the production of fine Sea Islands. Two years ago ten bags were grown; last year 140, and this year it is stated that 2,000 bags will be produced. This cotton, so far, has been sent to Havre, and the prices realized were from 2s. 4d. (58c.) to 4s. (\$1) per pound."

CHEMISTRY FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER III.

27. Having learned that every thing is made up of very minute atoms, and that most substances contain different kinds of atoms, let us suppose that we know enough of the art of chemistry to separate these atoms from each other and examine them. Before we begin this, however, we must get a great mass of them together by themselves, so that we can see them. We will then suppose that we have a lot of little boxes, into which we can put the separate atoms of the *same* kind, as we pull to pieces various compound bodies. For particular reasons we will mark these boxes with certain letters, as follows:

H 1	C 2	O 3	N 4	S 5
P 6	Cl 7	Ca 8	K 9	Na 10
Mg 11	Fe 12	Al 13	Si 14	Mn 15

28. First we will take to pieces a little particle of common sugar. Here we find ten atoms of one kind to put in the first box, H; twelve atoms of another kind, to put in the second box, C; and ten atoms, of a still different kind, to put in the third box, O. The smallest particle of sugar, then, consists of thirty-two atoms arranged together—perhaps, as a boy would pile up together ten small white blocks, twelve larger black ones, and ten still larger blue ones.

29. Next we will examine a particle of chalk. We have first one atom of metal, which we will put in the eighth box, Ca; then one atom of the same kind as we have already put in the second box, C; and we have three more atoms, all alike, and of the same kind as those in the third box, O.

30. Next take a particle of saleratus. We find one atom of bright metal, which we will put in the ninth box, K; two atoms like those in the second box, C; and five more atoms all alike and of the same kind as those in the box O.

30. Next divide a particle of water into its two kinds of atoms, and we shall have one atom for the first box, H, and one for the third box, O.

32. Next, let us examine a particle of pure clay, and we shall find two atoms of a metal for the thirteenth box, Al, and three atoms more for the box O.

33. Examining a particle of gypsum (Plaster of Paris), we shall find one atom of sulphur, for the fifth box, S; one atom of a metal, for the box Ca; and four more for the box O.

34. Examining green vitriol, we have one atom of iron, for the box Fe; one atom of sulphur, for the box S, and four atoms more for the box O.

35. Burn a piece of bone thoroughly, and in a particle of this we shall have one atom of metal for box Ca; one atom of phosphorus for box P, and six atoms more for the box O.

36. Examine a particle of salt, next, and we shall find one atom for the box Cl, and one of metal for the box Na.

37. Now here are some curious facts. In every thing we have examined, except the last, we have found some atoms for the third box, O. Who would have thought that we should find some of the same kind of atoms in sugar, bones, and poisonous green vitriol, and yet this is the fact.

38. Take 3 atoms from the box H, 4 atoms from C, and 3 atoms from O, and we have precisely the materials for forming a particle of vinegar; while 10 atoms from H, 12 from C, and 10 from O, will be exactly what is wanted for a particle of sugar.

39. Put together one atom from the box Na; five from O, and two from C, and we have a particle of common cooking soda; while one from Na, four from O, and one from S, produces a particle of Glauber salts.

40. Well here is something still more strange. Leave out the metals (except iron), such as gold, silver, copper, &c., and collect every thing you can find or think of—and can you not count a full thousand names of different things?—and you will find that when they are all separated into their different atoms, there will only be fifteen kinds of these atoms. Those 15 boxes, H, C, O, &c., will hold them all, and there will be only one kind of atoms in each box.

41. *Chemical Analysis*, of which you have often heard, is the art of separating these various substances into their atoms, or elements, to find what they are each made of.

42. Now suppose we fill these 15 boxes with masses of their appropriate elements—only one kind in a box—and we can then draw out of two or three, or more, of them, just the kind and number of elements to make any substance we may wish to. If we desire to produce salt, we will get an equal number of atoms from the seventh and tenth boxes, Cl and Na, and put them together, and pure salt will be formed. So we can form a thousand other substances, as soon as we have learned by chemical analysis (41) what they are made of.

43. You thus see, already, why it is that chemistry is of so great advantage to us in making various substances, as stated in the introduction. We shall next inquire how it is that so few kinds of atoms can be put together in such a way as to form such a variety of things. How many kinds of wood, stones, colors, vegetables, flowers, &c., can you reckon up? A little boy once counted over, for us, nine hundred and thirty-seven different things, all of which were entirely made of the fifteen kinds of atoms in our boxes above; and the greater part of them were made of the atoms or elements in the first four boxes.

A BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris, it is said, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means—that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose being all inventions, and the result of skillful and scientific gardening.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

SUSIE SUNSHINE.

Little Susie Sunshine
Trippeth like a fay,
O'er the velvet green-sward,
O'er the clover gay;
Merrily a tune she singeth,
(As the cheery school bell ringeth.)
Of the merry May.

On her arm a satchel,
In her hand a book;
Now she sings her carol,
Now with sober look
Bends demurely o'er its pages,
As if love of ancient sages
Her young mind partook.

One by one the letters,
Conning of each word,
With an accent tuneful,
Like a forest-bird;
O'er and o'er again repeating
Her hard lesson, and, a greeting
On the May conferred.

Mingling work with pleasure,
Task with joyous song,
Darling little Susie,
Here is nothing wrong!
Though your elders talk of duty
And eschew the joy and beauty
Which to life belong.

PAT AND THE YANKEE.

A Pat—an old joker—and Yankee, more sly,
Once riding together, a gallows passed by;
Said the Yankee to Pat, "If I don't make too free,
Give that gallows its due, where then would you be?"
"Why, honey," said Pat, "faith, that's easily known;
I'd be riding to town—by myself all alone!"

SINGULAR.—To see a boarding-school miss
afraid of a cow, notwithstanding she "did
all the milking tu hum" a few months pre-
vious.

"Please exchange," as the printer said
when he offered his heart and hand to a
young lady.

A cotemporary, speaking of the report on
gentlemen's fashions, says, "There is not
much change in gent's pants this month."
Very likely.

A Tobacconist of Dublin, who had retired
with a large fortune, saw fit to set up his
carriage, and asked the celebrated John
Philpot Curran, to furnish him a motto for
the pannel of his coach. He immediately
wrote down for him, these words, *Quid rides*.
In Latin, meaning, "why do you laugh."

WITTY.—There are people who talk with
their whole body. The Frenchman talks
with his arms, shoulders, and head; a Yan-
kee with his eyes and face.

A certain member of Congress from one of
the Eastern States, was speaking one day on
some important question, and became very
animated, during which he grimaced terri-
bly, which set a brother member, his oppo-
nent on the question, to laughing. This an-
noyed him very much, and he indignantly
demanded to know why the gentleman from
— was laughing at him.

"I was smiling at your manner of making
monkey faces, sir," was the reply.

"Oh!" I make monkey faces, do I? Well,
sir, you have no occasion to try the experi-
ment, for nature has saved you the trouble!"

The hammer was distinctly heard amid a
roar of laughter, calling the house to order.

THE SONG OF THE SIX HUNDRED.

THE following is one of the most thrilling
war poems ever produced. It has no equals,
or, at most, but one—Campbell's "Hohen-
linden." It is from the recent pen of AL-
FRED TENNYSON, one of the first living poets,
and refers to an occurrence near Sebastopol,
where SIX HUNDRED horsemen were—by blun-
der or carelessness—ordered to charge upon
a large battery of cannon manned by fifteen
or twenty thousand Russian soldiers. The
poem tells the whole story. Read it through
and then recall the impression left upon the
mind by the closing words of the fifth and
sixth stanzas. The whole poem will im-
prove to the tenth reading and onward.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred,
For up came an order which
Some one had blundered:
'Forward, the Light Brigade!'
'Take the guns,' Nolan said.
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

'Forward, the Light Brigade!'
No man was there dismayed,
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed all at once in air
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered;
Plunged in the battery smoke,
With many a desperate stroke
The Russian line they broke;
Then they rode back, but not—
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
Those that had fought so well
Came from the jaws of Death,
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made.
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

It is no small commendation to manage a
little well. He is a good wagoner that can
turn in a little room. To live well in abun-
dant, is the praise of the estate, not of the
person. Study more how to give a good
account of your little, than how to make it
more.

CONUNDRUM EXHIBITION.

HENGLER, of the Exeter Circus, England,
attracted a large audience recently by the
promise of a prize of a silver goblet to the
author of the best original conundrum. Shortly
before ten o'clock a platform was intro-
duced for the literary part of the enter-
tainment, which Hengler mounted, having a
bundle of conundrums in his hand. With the
conundrums was a variety of enigmas and
charades, but these were laid aside. The
audience were to decide the merits of the
different conundrums, and in order that their
task might be as easy as possible, Hengler
divided the conundrums into what he con-
sidered *bad* and *good*. Among those pro-
nounced by him as *bad* were the following:

Why is the prize to be offered by Mr. C.
Hengler like a treaty stated to be offered to
the Emperor of Russia?—Because it was
made for *five* sovereigns.

Why should the allies and the Russian
Emperor each send an army of tailors to
Sebastopol? Because one can *make breaches*
in the walls, and the other *mend* them.

If you saw your wife drowning, what let-
ter in the alphabet would you name?—*Let-
her-be*. [The ladies exhibited signs of dis-
pleasure at the cruel answer.]

When one lady kisses another, what com-
mand of Scripture does she fulfil?—I do unto
others as I would that *men* should do unto
me.

What is the most difficult operation that a
surgeon can perform? Taking the *jaw* out
of a woman.

According to Hengler's discrimination, the
following were the *good* conundrums:

What is the difference between a bottle of
doctor's physic and the Emperor of Russia?
The one requires to be first well shaken and
then taken, but the other requires to be first
taken and then well shaken.

What is the trade of a Lancaster gun?—
Breeches-maker to her Majesty.

Why is a schoolmaster like a chairmaker?
Because he canes *bottoms*.

Why will England never be in debt to
Russia?—Because whenever *charges* are
brought against us we return them with
interest.

If a person falls into the water at Cowley
Bridge, how wet will he be?—Wet in the *Exe*
stream.

Why is the British army like a looking-
glass?—Because it can not be *beaten* with-
out being destroyed.

Why is a weary night traveler in Glou-
cestershire like the wounded soldiers at
Scutari?—Because he is cheered by the pre-
sence of the *Nightingale*.

Why is the circus to-night like a marriage
feast?—Because the enjoyment of the *ring*,
pledged in a goblet, results in a bumper.

Why did the Alderman and Town Coun-
cil of Exeter reelect John Daw, Esq., as
Mayor?—Because it is usual in Cathedral
towns for a *Jack Daw* to occupy the *highest*
position.

The conundrums having been read, Heng-
ler inquired of the audience what one they
had selected, upon which a general cry of
"Jack Daw" arose, and it was considered
that to the author of that conundrum the cup
would be awarded. When the uproar had
ceased, however, solitary voice sung out,
"The Nightingale." This was caught up by
others, and in a few moments "The Nightin-
gale" was heard in every part of the house.
This was then declared the best conundrum,
and the author, a young man named Jewell,
entered the ring from the gallery seats and
received the goblet amid enthusiastic cheer-
ing.

A VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH.

"My dear sir," said a stranger, advancing and warmly grasping Mr. Sedley's hand, "I have long wished to see you—to know you—and now at length, my desire is gratified."

"Really you flatter me," said the gratified Mr. Sedley.

"Not in the least, my dear sir—not in the least. And now let me tell you what motive has prompted me—a stranger—to intrude myself on you."

"Oh, no intrusion," said the Alderman, graciously.

"Thank you—thank you—a thousand thanks for saying so. But, in a word, I wish to secure your autograph."

"I fear," said Mr. Sedley, with a flutter of vanity at the request, "that would hardly be worth the giving."

"Let me judge of that," said the stranger earnestly, "I have already secured the autograph of some of the most distinguished men in the country. Among others, the President and his Cabinet have kindly favored me."

"Since you desire it," said the Alderman, "though I must again repeat it is not worth giving. I will comply with your wish."

"Then please write your name just there."

The stranger took out a sheet of paper and spread it before Mr. Sedley, and pointed out a place at the bottom of the sheet, to which the latter at once affixed his name.

"How can I repay you?" said the stranger, with emotion, as he carefully folded the sheet, and placed it in his pocket-book, with a low bow as he retired.

A few days afterward, Mr. Sedley had occasion to withdraw a portion of his funds from the bank. He was told that there was not that amount to his credit.

"Certainly," exclaimed he, in astonishment, "I had near three times the amount deposited with you."

"Very true, you *had*, but you drew out three thousand dollars of it only a few days since."

This, Mr. Sedley denied resolutely, till confirmed by a check drawn in his name, and bearing his signature. The latter was genuine; there was no denying it. The fatal truth dawned on his mind. The obsequious stranger had written the check over the signature which he had purposely requested to have written at the bottom of the page.

P. S.—If you wish to be regarded as a swindler, ask Mr. Sedley for his autograph. Even his vanity is not proof against the severe lesson he has received.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON MARRIAGE.—"If ever I'm married," said Ike, looking up from the book he was reading, and kicking energetically—"if ever I'm married,"—"Don't speak of marriage, Isaac, till you are old enough to understand the bond that binds two congealing souls. People mustn't speak of marriage with impurity. It is the first thing that children think of now-a-days, and young boys in pinafores, and young girls with their heads fricaseed into spitoon curls, and full of lovesick stories, are talking of marriage before they get into their teens. Think of such ones getting married! Yet there's Mr. Spaid, when Heaven took his wife away, went to a young ladies' cemetery and got another, no more fit to be the head of a family than I am to be the board of Mayor and aldermen." She tapped the new snuff box that her friend, the colonel, had given her, with her eye resting upon the gold heart in-laid in the lid, as if hearts were trumps in her mind at the time, while Ike, without finishing his sentence, kept on with his reading, accompanying himself with a pedal perform-

ance on the stove door, and a clatter upon the round of his chair with the handle of a fork in his left hand. [Boston Post.]

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN FRANCE.

The following anecdote translated from the Paris correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, besides being amusing, suggests a contrast by which it would be well if we could profit:

After a recent accident on a railroad near Paris, the Director took immediate measures to compensate all those who had suffered in the affair, although the road was not the least to blame in the matter, and it was one of those occurrences no prudence can avoid. The travelers had been taken to their destination with the greatest dispatch in good carriages; the wounded and bruised had received all imaginable attention, and a compensation in money was made at once to all that demanded it, without any dispute as to their claims. The Directors thought they had arranged everything, when a gentleman of respectable position in the Parisian world, a man of note and wealth, whose name is well known, presented himself at the office of the company, and addressed himself to the clerk whose business it was to adjust such claims, and with a smile, and in an easy way—

"Sir, I was in the cars at the time of the accident."

"Ah, you were in the cars?"

"I was, sir: here is my ticket."

"And you have come to claim damages."

"Of course I have."

"You were wounded?"

"Not at all."

"Bruised?"

"Not in the least, thank God."

"Then what claim have you upon the company?"

"The fact is, I was neither wounded nor bruised—but I was compelled to stand in the open air for a whole hour during a very cold night, while they put things to rights, and I caught cold—a severe cold"—coughs.

"I see, and you claim damages for your cold?"

"Well, I think forty francs would be none too much."

"Agreed—forty francs. Is that all?"

"No, my spectacles were broken in my pocket by the shock; they cost me eighteen francs; it is fair you should pay that."

"Well. Forty and eighteen make fifty-eight."

"Excuse me."

"Is there anything else?"

"Yes. When I came to Paris, I was naturally anxious to set my friends at ease about my safety. I took a cab, which I kept seven hours—I have a large circle of friends—at two francs an hour."

"That is fourteen—and fifty-eight are seventy-two. Is that all?"

"That's all."

The cashier counted out the seventy-two francs, the gentleman took the money, gave a receipt, and departed perfectly satisfied.

"OLD LADIES.—The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak, that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield it from the weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing of an eagle was broken, and every movement that he made only brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which might have soothed his passage to the grave."

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL?

ALWAYS! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy benignant beauty of its own, which nothing of earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pit-falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throws her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is—"Lo! peace is here."

Could we look into thousands of families to-day, when discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, *want of religion in woman*.

And in felon's cells—in places of crime, misery, destitution, ignorance—we should behold in all its most terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman.

Oh, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the cloud, for earth clouds come never between thee and truly pious souls—not beneath the clouds, for above these is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Its gates are the splendor of jasper and precious stones, white with a dewy light that neither flashes nor blazes, but steadily proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in a refulgent glory ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling the eye.

And there religion points. Art thou weary? It whispers, "rest—up there—there forever." Art thou sorrowing? "joy." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignominy? "kings and priests in that holy home." Art thou poor? "the very streets before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless? "the angels shall be thy companions, and God thy Friend and Father."

Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is desolation and deformity, where religion is not.

In the churchyard of the parish of Balsover, in Derbyshire, England, is the following epitaph: "Here lies, in a horizontal position, the outside cases of Thomas Hinde, clock and watch maker, who departed this life wound up in the hopes of being taken in hand by his maker, and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and set a-going in the world to come, on the 15th day of August, 1836, aged fifty years."

PAT ON NATURAL HISTORY.—Van Amburgh's elephant, being enveloped in a huge blanket, was picking up the fugitive straws of hay upon the ground, by poking his trunk through an opening in his covering, observing which, a son of the Emerald isle, who just entered, exclaimed:

"And what sort of a baste is that ating hay with his tail?"

At a party a few evenings since, an enthusiastic young man was emphatically extolling the remarkable beauty of a certain lady, and among other remarks, comparing her cheek with a ripe rosy peach, when he was interrupted by a dignified judge, who, with a long drawn sigh, ejaculated, "Ah! would I were down on that peach!" and thereupon joined his hands, and walked away abstractedly. The air was rent with boisterous mirth, much to the discomfiture of the young gallant.

ART OF A YANKEE PAINTER.

A person who kept an inn by the road side, went to a painter, who for a time had set up his easel not a hundred miles from Ontario, and inquired for what sum the painter would paint him a bear for a sign-board. It was to be a real good one, that would attract customers.

"Fifteen dollars," replied the painter.

"That's too much!" replied the inn-keeper; "Tom Larkings will do it for ten!"

The painter cogitated for a moment. He did not like that his rival should get a commission in preference to himself, although it was only for a sign-board.

"Is it to be a wild or tame bear?" he inquired.

"A wild one to be sure."

"With a chain or without one?" again asked the painter.

"Without a chain!"

"Well, I will paint you a wild bear, without a chain for ten dollars."

The bargain was struck, the painter set to work, and in due time sent home the sign-board, on which he had painted a huge brown bear of a most ferocious aspect.

The sign-board was the admiration of all the neighborhood and drew plenty of customers to the inn; and the inn-keeper knew not whether to congratulate himself more upon the possession of so attractive a sign, or in having secured it for the small sum of ten dollars.

Time slipped on, his barrels were emptied and his pockets filled. Everything went on thrivingly for three weeks, when one night there arose one of those violent storms of rain and wind, thunder and lightning, which are so common in North America, and which pass over with almost as much rapidity as they rise.

When the inn-keeper awoke next morning, the sun was shining, the birds singing, and all traces of the storm had passed away. He looked anxiously to see that his sign was safe.

There it was sure enough, swinging to and fro as usual, but the bear had disappeared. The inn-keeper could hardly believe his eyes; full of anger and surprise he ran to the painter, and related what had happened. The painter looked up coolly from his work.

"Was it a wild bear or a tame one?"

"A wild bear."

"Was it chained or not?"

"I guess not!"

"Then" cried the painter, triumphantly, "how could you expect a wild bear to remain in such a storm as that of last night without a chain?"

The inn-keeper had nothing to say against so conclusive an argument, and finally agreed to give the painter fifteen dollars to paint him a wild bear with a chain that would not take to the woods in the next storm.

For the benefit of our unprofessional readers, it may be necessary to mention that the painter had painted the first bear in water colors, which had been washed away by the rain; the second bear was painted in oil colors, and was therefore able to withstand the weather.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied:

"I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families, and useful members of society."

Why is a colt getting broke like a young lady getting married? Give it up. Because he is going through the *bridle* ceremony.

IMPERTINENCE PUNISHED.

WE find in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, an account of a curious incident which occurred at a charity fair in Paris:

A young lady, Miss A—, celebrated for her beauty and her wit, presided at one of the tables. Among the throng which pressed around the fair vender of elegant articles, was a young gentleman of much assurance, who gazed upon the lady with offensive freedom, and affected to admire the various articles exposed for sale, but bought nothing.

"What will you please to buy, sir?" asked Miss A—, with a smile of peculiar meaning.

"Oh," replied the exquisite, with a languishing look, "what I most wish to purchase is unhappily not for sale."

"Perhaps it is," said the lady.

"No, no; I dare not declare my wishes."

"Nevertheless," said Miss A—, "let me know what you wish to buy."

"Well, then, since you insist upon it, I should like a ringlet of your glossy black hair."

The lady manifested no embarrassment at the bold request, but with a pair of scissors immediately clipped off one of her beautiful locks, and handed it to the astonished youth, remarking that "the price was five hundred francs!"

Her bold admirer was thunderstruck at the demand, but dared not demur, as by this time a group had collected and were listening to the conversation. He took the hair, and paid over the five hundred francs, and with an air of mortification and sadness, left the hall!

A DILEMMA.

THE ladies, (Heaven preserve them!) by their quaint and sometimes grotesque fashions, often throw *mere* men into false positions. To prove this theory, the Worcester Transcript says:

"For example, take the present habit of lifting the 'habits' in the street, sometimes with one hand and often with both. During a recent fall of rain, Howard, who is one of the most polite of men, chanced to see a lady at a crossing in a very perplexing predicament. She wished to cross the street, and, of course, to raise her garments to a proper height above the defiling mire; she also wished to raise her umbrella.

"To sustain the skirts (fashionably) required two hands; to hold the umbrella—another; the latter—she had not, inasmuch as Nature, not anticipating the present mode, had, by a too common oversight, given her but two.

"Puzzled—she raised the skirts—and two very pretty blue eyes; the glance whereof fell upon Howard—implorely. Instantly! the gallant *hombre* pushed to the rescue;—but how to proceed? there was 'the rub.' Of course, he might not touch even the hem of a strange lady's garment! and moreover, must offer one arm for the lady to lean upon.

"But Genius came to the aid of Courtesy. With one hand he held the umbrella, with the other—the lady, delicately contriving to lift one side of the skirts at the same time, while with her disengaged hand, the fair wanderer managed the other side, and over went the twain—triumphantly.

"Starer, who followed, remarked, that he never saw a pair of fifty cent hose more successfully preserved from mud, or so artistically presented to the beholder."

"I thought you was born on the first of April," said a Benedict to his lovely wife, who had mentioned the 21st as her birth day. "Most people might think so, from the choice I made of a husband," she replied.

BUSINESS THE CHARM OF LIFE.

No passion is more ruinous than the haste to be rich. It is condemned alike by revelation, reason, and the sound practical experience of life. It leads men to unsafe and ruinous speculation. It seduces them from fast anchored property to the mirage that glitters. It allows the hand of industry and employment to stand still on the dial plate of life, while men grasp at shadows. It is this passion that separates the business past from the business present by so wide a gulf.

The modern merchant, with small capital, and that perhaps not his own, with his granite store, his mahogany desk, his country seat, fast horse, and rash speculations, scorns the example of his size, who at his desk of pine and green baize, sat each day sixteen mortal hours at his business, and doing his own errands, and being his own clerk. With so wide a contrast, it is not strange that many begin business where their sires began.

It is employment we all need, employment till it shall end. The plow boy is happy in his furrow, and the hours pass swifter than the weaver's shuttle, while the matron and maid sing amid their daily duties. No success and no wealth can make that man happy who has nothing to do. We have seen a boy grow up to the full stature of manhood, take his stand by the side and as one of richest men, his elegant city residence and suburban abode became the envy of men, his horses and his equipage the most perfect in our midst.

An eminent merchant of Boston, when asked by some one why he did not quit his business, as his fortune was ample, replied that his repose would be his death. We know well that the spring of enjoyment would dry up, and soon, with inactivity, life would become a burden. The celebrated commentator, Dr. MacKnight, completed his work on the epistles when not far from sixty years of age. Nearly thirty years of his life had been occupied with that great labor. His employment had been regular and cheerful, and the purple current of life had flowed noiselessly and joyously along. He refused to go on with the Gospels, as he had earned his respite he said. His faculties were in their usual vigor. In leaving his regular employment his mind soon lost its tone, and he sank almost into driveling idiocy. Had he continued his employment, a mellow and a green old age would have been his portion, and his sun gone down at last in unclouded splendor. [Credit lost.]

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—A case was decided in the Common Pleas at Cambridge the other day, which happily illustrates the "glorious uncertainty of the law," and the very leisurely manner in which our courts render satisfaction to litigants. In the spring of 1849, Tuttle, of Acton, sold a cow to Brown, of Concord, for fifty dollars; soon after the purchase, Brown discovered that the cow had one dry teat. He then requested Tuttle to allow him a discount of \$12 50 on the bill, and stated that he was ready to pay the balance. Tuttle refused to make any allowance for the dry teat, and sued Brown for the whole bill. The case was decided in his favor, but was carried up on appeal, again returned to the Common Pleas, where it has remained on the docket, until last Tuesday, when it was decided in favor of Brown. The costs have amounted to eight hundred dollars.

Fitchburg Reveille.

A western editor thus delivers himself: We would say to the individual who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were lying in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat.

INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS INTO ENGLAND

PINE apples were first grown by Rose, gardener to Charles II.

Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato. Sir Anthony Ashley, the ancestor of Lord Shaftesbury, first planted cabbages in this country, and a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument.

Figs were planted in Henry VIII's reign, at Lambeth by cardinal Pole, and it is said that the identical trees are yet remaining.

Spleman, who erected the first paper mill at Dartford, brought over the two first lime trees, which he planted at Dartford and which are still growing there.

Thomas Cromwell enriched the garden of England with three different kinds of plums.

It was Evelyn, whose patriotism was not exceeded by his learning who largely propagated the noble oak in this country; so much so, that the trees which he planted have supplied the navy of Great Britain with its chief proportion of the timber.

Cherries were first planted in Kent, by the Knight Temples, who brought them from the East; and the first mulberry trees were also planted in Kent by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Aubrey says that Sir Richard Weston first brought clover grass out of Brabant. The introduction of turnips, and also of sainfoin, is attributed to him, and his memory is still revered by every inhabitant of Surry acquainted with his deeds.

MEASURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The Newburyport Herald, in the course of an article on Weights and Measures, remarks that no two nations have the same—though the same name to designate them may be used in many countries. Take the mile measure, for instance: In England and the United States, a mile means 1,760 yards; in the Netherlands, it is 1,093 yards; while in Germany it is 10,129 yards, or nearly six English miles; in France, 2,025 yards. The Scotch mile is 1,984 yards, and the Irish 3,038 yards. The Spanish mile is 2,472 yards, and the Swedish mile 11,700 yards. These are computed in English yards; but the yard itself, of three feet in length, has divers significations in different places. The English yard is 36 inches: French 39.13 inches; the Geneva yard, 57.60; the Austrian, 37.35; the Spanish yard, 33.09; the Prussian, 36.57; the Russian, 30.51. For measures of capacity, the dissimilarity is yet wider and more perplexing. The British have two sorts of bushels, the Imperial and the Winchester, of different capacity. The Winchester bushel is the United States standard; but the State of New-York has another of different capacity, and other States have varying standards of their own. These are incommensurable with the measures of any other nation.

SERVANTS HALF PRICE.—"Is the giraffe to be seen here?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want to see him."

"Very well, sir."

"It's fifty cents, isn't it?"

"One dollar, sir. Fifty cents for servants."

"Well, I'm a servant."

"You a servant?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whose?"

"Yours, sir; your humble servant."

"Walk in and take a seat."

The joke was well worth the price of admission.

Never get angry. It is only the foolish who are guilty of such a weakness.

THE OLD MAN'S SECRET.—An Italian bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired these virtues, which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the bishop if he could communicate his secret of being always easy.

"Yes,"—replied the old man—"I can teach you my secret with great facility. It consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes."

His friend begged him to explain himself.

"Most willingly,"—returned the bishop—"In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to heaven, and remember that my principal business here, is to get there. I then look down on the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred. I then look abroad on the world and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week fully 50 cts. per bbl. It was supposed after the close of navigation, that sufficient could not be transported from the west on the railroad, for the supplies of the sea coast towns and cities; but the contrary has proved to be the fact, and a large surplus is now on hand here. Corn has fallen from 4 to 5 cts. per bushel.

The weather continued mild till Monday evening, with a severe gale and warm rain the preceeding evening, which some distance north of us turned into the worst snow storm of the season. It cleared off cold Monday night, this morning we have a driving snow, which we think may turn to rain in a few hours. Thus far we have had no sleighing in this city.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 23, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

As was noticed in our last, the open weather of late had quite an influence on the market. Small quantities of potatoes have been coming in from places near by, and made a considerable depression. This is especially true of turnips, the market being quite overdone, with the prospect that they will go still lower. A lengthened period of cold weather, such as we have to-day, will doubtless revive it again.

Apples have come in more plentifully of late, and the market is well supplied. The prices, however, remain firm.

Eggs have dropped down considerably. Butter and cheese remain the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3.25 @ \$3.75 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3.25 @ \$3.50 per bbl.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3.50 @ \$3.75 per bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Junes, \$3.25; Western Reds, \$2.50 @ \$2.75; White Pink Eyes, \$2.50—scarce; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2.50 @ \$3; Long Reds, \$2.12 @ \$2.50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$1.32 @ \$1.75; White, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; Onions, White, \$4.25; Red, \$2.25 @ \$2.50; Yellow, \$2.75; Cabbages, 75c @ \$1.25 per doz; Beets, \$1.25 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1.25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.25 @ \$2.50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21c @ 24c per lb.; Western, 15c @ 18c; Eggs, 28c per doz; Cheese, 10c @ 11c per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 24, 1855.

The delay of cattle, spoken of last week, in consequence of the troubles on the Erie Railroad, has thrown a much larger number into market to-day. As might be expected, there is a decline in the market, though nothing very material, considering the supply of animals is about twice as large. The demand to-day is good, and the brokers, as usual, strike for high prices, but the butchers having so large a number to select from, the former have seen fit to drop down to about 10¢ for the best. Next week they will doubtless command a little higher prices.

Nearly all the animals which are good for any thing will probably find a market to-day, and in point of excellence, we are pleased to say there is considerable improvement. Many of the Yards afford really good specimens of beef cattle, though, here and there, we came across some of the "grades." The cattle, it is said, shrink away in driving—more than they did last year, and this may be a partial answer to our occasional strictures. It is evident, however, in many cases, that the animals have ample room to shrink away, and are therefore less censurable than their owners.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Superior quality beef is selling at.....	10¢ @ 10½¢.	per lb.
Fair quality do.....	8½¢ @ 10¢.	per lb.
Inferior do. do.....	7¢ @ 8½¢.	do.
Beeves.....	7c. @ 10½c.	
Cows and Calves.....	\$30 @ \$60.	
Veals.....	4½c. @ 6c.	
Sheep.....	\$3 @ \$7.	
Lambs.....	\$2 50 @ \$6.	
Swine.....	5c. @ 5½.	

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves.....	2239
Cows.....	27
Veals.....	218
Sheep and lambs.....	1013
Swine.....	1486

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves.. 900
Swine..... 1486

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 379
Veals..... 218

Cows..... 27
Sheep and Lambs..... 1013

By the Hudson River Railroad..... 300
By the Hudson River Steamboats.....

New-York State furnished, 366; Pennsylvania, 117; Indiana, 130; Kentucky, 109; New-Jersey, 12; Connecticut, 55; Ohio, 445.

The report of sales for the week, at Brownings, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs.....	3396
Beeves.....	517
Veals.....	75
Cows and Calves.....	50

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

579 Beef Cattle.....	8¢ @ 10½c.
61 Cows and Calves.....	\$20 @ \$60
5,128 Sheep.....	\$2 @ \$6 50.
28 Calves.....	41¢ @ 7c.

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 24, 1855.

The sheep market has undergone little change since last week. The stock has been of good quality, and in good demand. To-day there is a scarcity of stock on hand, which is held at good prices. The prospect for the week to come is still better.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Brownings, reports sales of about 820 sheep, ranging from \$2.90 to \$15.50 per head. The latter were very choice specimens from Syracuse, N. Y., and sold to Wm. P. Woodcock, at Tompkins market.

Also, at Brownings, Mr. James McCarty reports sales of 756 sheep and lambs, for \$2,805, averaging \$3.71 apiece, and in the following lots and prices:

77 Sheep.....	\$293 25
19 Sheep.....	77 00
44 Sheep and Lambs.....	205 50
62 Sheep and Lambs.....	279 50
52 do. do.....	221 00
24 do. do.....	60 00
102 do. do.....	340 75
75 Sheep.....	337 50
14 Sheep.....	97 88
34 Sheep.....	142 00
79 Sheep.....	335 75
86 Sheep.....	260 50
88 Sheep.....	208 75

SEE NEXT PAGE.

STATUARY AT THE CAPITOL.

The eastern side of the capitol is now, and, it would appear, will continue to be, the field in which to display the marble statuary procured by the government's munificence, and in accordance with its varied tastes.

On the north side of the great entrance door from the portico to the rotunda, stands the statue of War, of Carrara marble, and about nine feet in height; while on the other side of the door, likewise in a niche, stands the beatific figure of Peace. The maiden, in simple flowing garb, (without corsets,) is represented in the act of sweetly extending the olive branch to her warlike neighbor, who does not seem disposed to accept of it, for, according to the hand books "his eyes are lowering with anger, and his whole attitude indicates a roused and excited temper." In view of the imposing overture, and the determined manner in which the mail-clad warrior holds his sword in readiness for combat, we are left no other conclusion than his heart is hard and cold as the marble in which he is chiseled for the admiration of mankind.

On the southern abutment of the grand steps is the group of the "Discovery of America," consisting of the marble figures, like the statues to which we have just alluded, by Persico. A knock-kneed Indian maiden, not encumbered with buckram skirts, and incidentally nude, is represented looking up to a figure intended for Columbus, holding in his outstretched right hand—not carrying on his back, like Atlas—the globe. The group is intended to be emblematic of "the triumph of science and perseverance in the discovery of a new world."

On the northern abutment of the same grand steps is "the Rescue," by the lamented Greenough, our own countryman. This occupied the artist eight years, besides a delay of four years, occasioned by his not being able in all that time to obtain a block of Serravezza marble suitable for the purpose. A conflict between a hunter and a savage are the more prominent figures, while the wife of the former, seated on a rock, holds in the arms an infant, smiling, unconscious of the danger with which the small white family was menaced by the man with the tomahawk. The hunter's dog quietly and silently watches the contest, instead of assisting his master in the work of death. But as it is evident the pale face already has the advantage of the red, a proffer of canine services would be cowardly under such circumstances.

By the same artist (Greenough) is the statue of Washington. It stands in the east square of the Capitol. A foreign writer has said of it, "nothing can be more human, and at the same time more God-like, than this statue of Washington. It is a sort of domestic Jupiter." But however much gentlemen of classic taste may laud the Roman appraised figure and the convalescent attitude of the lymphatic subject, the common-sense patriotic masses prefer the Father of his Country in "the modern costume," as he himself did, when consulted by Jefferson, before Houdon commenced the statue of Washington—a cast from which is now displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol. The great man condemned "a servile adherence to the garb of antiquity" in that connection. No republican, we fancy, cares about regarding him as "a sort of domestic Jupiter."

Crawford, in Rome, is now engaged on the grand work ordered by the United States government. It is to be of statuary marble, and placed at the eastern extremity of the Capitol extension. The group will be thoroughly Republican, emblematic of our country's history.

Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, nor labored to make a friend happy.

A HINT.—What if there should appear in the next European family recipe book, (revised in London and Paris) directions how to take Greece out of maps? [Punch.]

Advertisements.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

AS GARDENER.—An Englishman who thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-vines, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBY, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed. 72-75

WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW, either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.
Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.
GEO. J. COLBY, 72-75
Jonesville, Vt. Jan. 16, 1855.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT HORN STOCK AT AUCTION.

The undersigned being about to remove his place of residence, will sell, at his present residence, (known as the Ayres Farm,) in Barre, Mass., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, HIS ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT HORN STOCK, as follows:

The high bred, full blood Durham bull DUKE, bred by E. P. Prentice, at Mount Hope, sired by Fairfax, (Coates' Herd Book, 3751); he by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5186), which took the following premiums: At Otley, Eng., 3 guineas; at Leeds, 20 sovereigns, and at York, 30 sovereigns—and was never beaten. The dam of Duke was Matilda, (Vol. 5, p. 629), which took the first prize at the Fair of the American Institute in 1843, sired by White Jacket, (5647); dam Heart, bred by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq., at Blythe, Eng.

FORTY COWS.

About half of which were sired by Duke, the remainder were mostly sired by the celebrated imported bull MONARCH. The above stock was selected with great care, not only as regards symmetry of form, but also for their extraordinary milking properties; and to guard against the impression that the best will be kept from sale, the ENTIRE HERD will be sold without reserve, and will be sold by catalogue. The age and pedigree given at the sale, offering an opportunity to stock-breeders to purchase animals of rare excellence.

Terms made known at the sale. CALVIN SANFORD, DANIEL BRACON, Auctioneer. 71-72n1155
Barre, Mass., Jan. 15, 1855.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1.50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3.50; 3 barrels, \$5.00; 5 barrels, \$8.00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERBURY, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

70-12n1152 BENJAMIN DANA.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams. B. & C. S. HAINES, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey. 70-74

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FERTILIZERS.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6.50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled. 66-78n 1142. C. B. DE BURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1840, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book." At the most you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject. L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69-71n1140

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDETTE, &c.

For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y. 70-77

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano. Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON, No 54 Wall-st., New-York. 57

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish.

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate being his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y., 70-82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

OSIER WILLOW, &C.—The subscriber will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$2 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the country. Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. F. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention. Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application. 70-87n1149

S. P. HOUGH, Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$30 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS and FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 15, 16, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coupler, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

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CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alyse Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

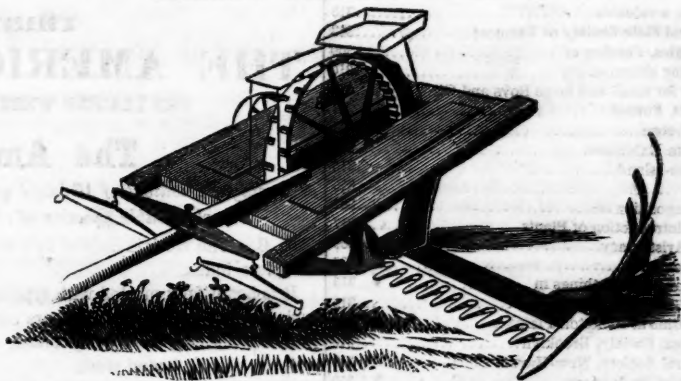
FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
51-76 South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of waggon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. **THREE HUNDRED**, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications. AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States; 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [59]

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, docks, and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

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AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace.

36-4f

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR

SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

60-4f

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS and SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

1. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

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Separators, which greatly facilitate cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

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Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

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Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every

description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

CHINESE PIGS—From pure bred Stock

direct from China—very fine of their kind

B. & C. S. HAINES,

Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

54-4f

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ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders

for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, etc., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.

60-72

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit

purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packages. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

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SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem.

For sale by

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

61-73

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person

who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twelve years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an

extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory reference as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingessing, P.O. Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist.

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Correspondents will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper, so that they may be separated.

Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled up with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practical, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by any of our subscribers.

Paper is cheap, so is postage, and we earnestly request correspondents to write only on one side of the sheet; and further, that they will place their lines as widely apart as may be, so that in preparing articles for the printer, we can always have room between them to insert additions or corrections.

Postage is no higher paid at the office of delivery than if paid at the office where mailed, and as the "regulations" at the New York Post-office preclude us from paying by the quarter or year, it is useless for subscribers to send money for the pre-payment of postage, for we can not attend to paying postage fifty-two times a year for each subscriber.

When money is paid at the office, a receipt can easily be given, but when subscribers remit by mail this is less convenient and they may consider the arrival of the paper as an acknowledgment of the receipt of their funds, unless otherwise informed by letter. Any person particularly desiring a written receipt can state the fact when remitting funds, and it will be sent in the first number of the paper forwarded after the money is received.

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The paper is stopped when the time for which it is paid expires. A notice or bill is usually sent in the last number.

In sending money it is advisable to make a note of the name, number, letter and date of the bills sent, and then inclose them in presence of the Postmaster. Give the Post-office, and the County and State. Write these very plainly.

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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

The American Agriculturist,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B.—The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

A copious Index is weekly added, which will be fully amplified at the end of each half yearly volume, for the bound work.

COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS CHARACTER.

Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

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The Markets will be carefully reported, giving the actual transactions which take place from week to week, in Grain, Provisions, Cattle, &c., thus keeping our readers constantly and reliably advised as to their interests. During the past year the knowledge obtained from these Market Reports alone, has saved our readers thousands of dollars, by informing them of the best time to sell or purchase.

SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the Agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with the slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a "Farmer's column," so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature; and they look for the united support of all the intelligent Farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and reliable character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor, by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of Agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers only that which is safe and reliable.

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The *American Agriculturist* stands upon its own merits; and the truthfulness, zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is untrammelled by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the organ of any clique, or the puffing machine of any man or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great Agricultural class.

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The *American Agriculturist* is under the joint Editorial supervision of Mr. A. B. ALLEN—its principal editor for the first ten years—and Mr. ORANGE JUDD, A. M., a thoroughly practical farmer and agricultural chemist.

They will be assisted by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; Rev. WM. CLIFT, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, in addition to these, number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

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Specimen copies will be forwarded gratis to any one sending their name and Post-office address to the publishers.

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